

sion. Operations were carried on, oftentimes almost without funds. Mobs were subdued and their energies shaped to useful ends. Well meaning but foolish or ignorant donors and would-be helpers often proved as great problems as the emergencies.

What could be more embarrassing than to have the millers of Minneapolis send enough flour to San Francisco in 1906 literally to block the avenues of transit and to suffice the inhabitants for 10 years! Or, the case of the Yakima farmer who placed a note in a sack of potatoes (of which that fertile Washington valley sent trainloads to Ohio flood sufferers in 1913), and who received, later, a letter from an irate Cincinnati who had paid full price for the potatoes on the open market, and to have a great Oregon newspaper get hold of the incident—with all the explanation which had to follow—and yet everything was strictly “according to Hoyle,” when the facts became known.

No moving picture ever spun its tale more interestingly, or with better themes or more rapid changes of scene. The mine disaster, the forest fire, the volcano which burst without warning in far away Luzon, border warfare and intimate glimpses of the Madero-Villa revolution, ship disasters, etc., and the parts played by women and nurses, doctors and hospitals, philanthropists and governments, railroads and battleships, and so on without end.

The reader gains a coherent idea of the evolution of the American Red Cross during its formative years and, in the aftermaths of catastrophes, the triumph of case work over stultified relief. The development of the Christmas Seals as a means of funding local and national Red Cross, and especially tuberculosis work, forms an interesting interlude.

We have in this volume the memories of a man who was constantly being

“found out” and called to greater responsibilities. A study of the bases upon which he made his decisions is worth any one’s time. A suitable index accompanies. EMERY R. HAYHURST

Mother and Baby Care in Pictures—By Louise Zabriskie, R.N. Philadelphia: Lippincott, 1935. 196 pp. Price, \$1.50.

This highly pictorial book is a new adventure in placing before expectant parents the essentials of prenatal care, preparations for confinement, delivery service, and care of the new-born. It covers a wide range of subject matter from the time of conception through each stage of development into infancy and early childhood.

Each section is profusely and beautifully illustrated. The photographic reproductions could scarcely be improved. The captions and descriptions are so clear that any mother can carry out the details.

There is only one possible objection which might be raised by certain of the medical and nursing profession. That is the series of pictures in Chapter VI, which show in detail the various steps in the delivery. What the reaction of the younger generation, who demand a knowledge of all facts, may be can only be surmised. Their parents and the “old family doctor” certainly would expurgate pages 68–71. But this experimental venture should not prejudice us against the whole book, which is exceedingly well prepared by one who has had a wealth of experience in the whole field of obstetric nursing. RICHARD A. BOLT

Public Health Administration in the United States—By Wilson G. Smillie. New York: Macmillan, 1936. 458 pp. Price, \$3.50.

“This book is dedicated to the Pioneers of the Modern Public Health Movement in the United States, who in